

A FIRE FIGHTING INSTALLATION FOR DISCHARGING A LIQUID-GAS FOG

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US5845713 (A1)
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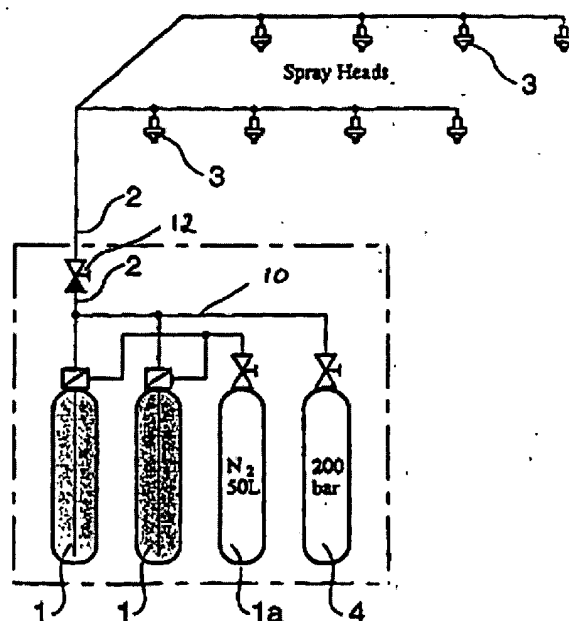
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Abstract of **WO9528204**

The object of the invention is to provide a novel fire-fighting installation enabling effective delivery of liquid with immediate effective mixing of gas into the liquid right from the start. This is achieved by connecting to an outlet line (2) of a hydraulic accumulator (1, 1a) at least one compressed-gas bottle (4) in the way of a communicating vessel.



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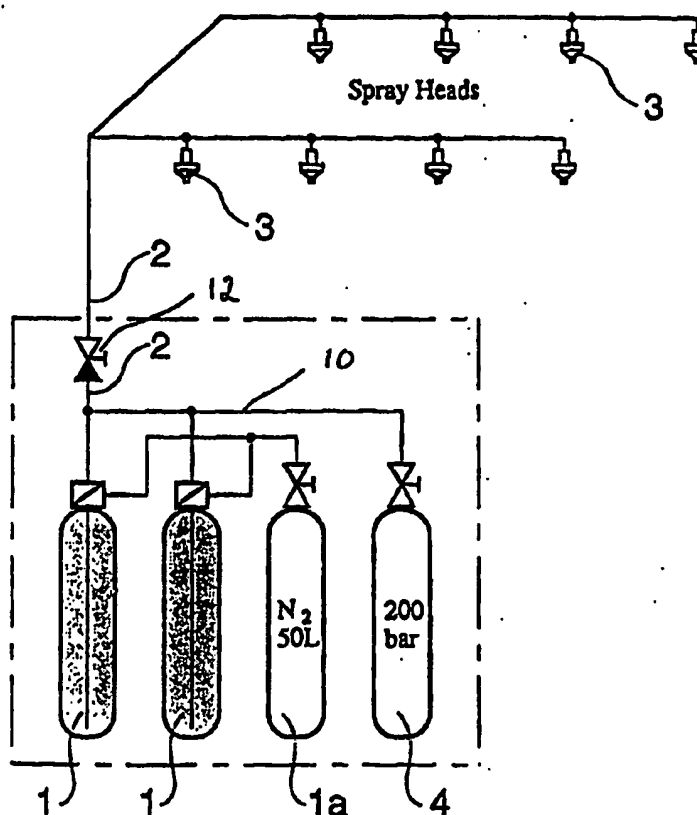
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(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: SUNDHOLM, Göran [FI/FI]; Ilmari Kiannon kuja 4, FIN-04310 Tuusula (FI).		Published With international search report. In English translation (filed in Swedish).	
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(54) Title: A FIRE FIGHTING INSTALLATION FOR DISCHARGING A LIQUID-GAS FOG

(57) Abstract

The object of the invention is to provide a novel fire-fighting installation enabling effective delivery of liquid with immediate effective mixing of gas into the liquid right from the start. This is achieved by connecting to an outlet line (2) of a hydraulic accumulator (1, 1a) at least one compressed-gas bottle (4) in the way of a communicating vessel.



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A FIRE FIGHTING INSTALLATION FOR DISCHARGING A LIQUID-GAS FOG

The present invention relates to a fire-fighting installation comprising a liquid source and a gas source connected by way of a line to an outlet line of the liquid source for mixing gas with outbound extinguishing liquid delivered to spray heads.

Certain kinds of gasoline fires, for example a kerosene fire in an aircraft jet engine undergoing an engine test in a hangar designed for that purpose, are nearly impossible to extinguish even by means of strong mist-like jets of liquid, as suggested for example in international patent application PCT/FI92/00155. Such a jet engine fire will only go out when the entire hangar, which may typically have a volume of about 3000 cm³, has been subjected to "total flooding", i.e. is in practice entirely filled with liquid mist having very small particles.

The liquid mist can in principle be produced with apparatus as described in international patent application PCT/FI92/00317. In that application, an outgoing ascension tube of a hydraulic accumulator is provided with wall apertures, so that the propellant gas of the accumulator initially drives out liquid only, and after the liquid level has sunk to be even with the uppermost tube wall aperture, mixing of gas into the outbound liquid is gradually started as the liquid level sinks and more tube wall apertures are exposed. In the final stage of emptying the accumulator, it is possible to obtain a liquid mist having sufficiently small droplets for the present purpose, but too large a portion of the liquid contained in the hydraulic accumulator will go waste.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel installation enabling effective

delivery of liquid with immediate effective mixing of gas into the liquid right from the start.

The installation in accordance with the invention is characterized in that the liquid source comprises a hydraulic accumulator having at least one liquid tank, and that the gas source comprises at least one compressed-gas vessel connected to the liquid tank in such a way that the compressed-gas vessel and liquid tank form communicating vessels, the compressed-gas vessel being adapted to mix gas into the extinguishing liquid delivered to the spray heads to produce a finely divided liquid mist.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized in that a compressed-gas container is coupled to the liquid tank for driving out liquid from said at least one liquid tank, the compressed-gas vessel forming communicating vessels with the liquid tank and the compressed-gas source. Preferred embodiments of the invention are set forth in the appended claims 2-10.

The proportion of gas mixed into the extinguishing liquid is determined by the proportion of the volumes of the propellant gas container of the liquid source and the compressed-gas container of the gas source.

If the propellant gas container of the liquid source and the gas source have the same initial charge pressure, gas is mixed into the extinguishing liquid from the start. If the propellant gas container of the liquid source has a higher initial charge pressure than the gas source, only liquid is discharged from the spray heads in a first step, until the pressure in the propellant gas container of the liquid source has decreased to equal the pressure of the gas source.

In the following the invention will be

described with reference to the accompanying drawing showing two preferred embodiments of the installation in accordance with the invention.

5 Figure 1 shows an embodiment having separate sources for propellant gas and gas to be mixed into the extinguishing liquid.

Figure 2 shows an embodiment in which a common source for propellant gas and gas to be mixed into the extinguishing liquid is provided.

10 The embodiment shown in Figure 1 comprises a hydraulic accumulator, having an outlet line 2 leading to a plurality of spray heads 3 via a valve 12. A compressed-gas container in the form of a compressed-gas bottle 4 is connected to the outlet line 2 by way of a
15 line 10. The hydraulic accumulator incorporates two liquid tanks 1, the outlet tubes of which may be provided with apertures, as in international patent application PCT/FI92/00317, and a propellant gas bottle 1a.

20 The liquid tanks 1 may contain for example water. The liquid is driven out from the tanks 1 by means of propellant gas delivered from the propellant gas bottle 1a.

25 The propellant gas bottle 1a may be filled with nitrogen, argon, air, etc. In principle, any suitable gas can be used. The initial charge pressure of the propellant gas bottle 1a is for instance 100-200 bar. The compressed-gas bottle 4 may contain nitrogen, argon, air, etc. In principle, any suitable gas is
30 possible. The initial charge pressure of the propellant gas bottle 1a is the same or higher than the initial charge pressure of the compressed-gas bottle 4. The contents of the propellant gas bottle 1a and compressed-gas bottle 4 may be partially in liquid form,
35 depending on the type of gas employed.

The liquid tanks 1, propellant gas bottle 1a and compressed-gas bottle 4 form communicating vessels, and thus the emptying of each will be automatically continued until all liquid has been driven out. The proportion of gas to be mixed from bottle 4 is dependent on the ratio between the volumes of the propellant gas bottle 1a and the compressed-gas bottle 4. The quantity of liquid relative to the quantity of propellant gas determines the length of the flow; the more liquid, the longer the flow and the lower the final pressure in the propellant gas bottle 1a and the compressed-gas bottle 4.

Figure 2 shows another embodiment of the installation of the invention. This embodiment differs from the embodiment of Figure 1 mainly in that the propellant gas source for driving liquid out of the liquid tank 1' and the compressed-gas source for mixing gas into the liquid in the line 2' are constituted by the same source 4'. This source is a compressed-gas bottle 4' filled with nitrogen and having an initial charge pressure of approximately 100-200 bar. A line 10' has been coupled between the compressed-gas bottle 4' and the outlet line 2' of the liquid tank 1'.

In the embodiment of Figure 2, valve 12' has been connected between the throttle 11' and the compressed-gas bottle 4' for activating and alternatively passivating the installation. The valve could, however, be connected directly to the line 2', as in Figure 1.

The purpose of the throttle 12' is to induce a comparatively large gas flow from the compressed-gas bottle 4' to the liquid tank 1' by choking the gas flow, in which situation the gas flow from the throttle directly to the outlet line 2' is relatively small. In this situation, the throttle 12' adjusts the mixing ratio of liquid and gas in the extinguishing fluid

gushing into the outlet line 2'. The throttle 12' is not indispensable. It could be contemplated that the mixing ratio could be adjusted by the dimensioning of the line between branching point 13' and the outlet line 2'.

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The invention has been illustrated in the above by way of examples, and it is therefore to be noted that the invention can vary in its details in many ways within the scope of the appended claims.

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Hence, for example, any compressed-gas vessel may be employed as a compressed-gas bottle 4, 4'. The number of compressed-gas vessels and compressed-gas containers may vary.

Claims:

1. A fire-fighting installation comprising a liquid source (1, 1') and a gas source (4, 4') connected by way of a line (10, 10') to an outlet line (2, 2') of the liquid source for mixing gas with outbound extinguishing liquid delivered to spray heads (3, 3'), characterized in that the liquid source comprises a hydraulic accumulator having at least one liquid tank (1, 1'), and that the gas source comprises at least one compressed-gas vessel (4, 4') connected to the liquid tank in such a way that the compressed-gas vessel and liquid tank form communicating vessels, the compressed-gas vessel being adapted to mix gas into the extinguishing liquid delivered to the spray heads (3,3') to produce a finely divided liquid mist.

2. An installation as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the compressed-gas vessel (4') constitutes the source for driving out liquid from the liquid tank (1').

3. An installation as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a throttle (11') is incorporated in the line (10') interconnecting the compressed-gas vessel (4') and the outlet line (2') of the liquid tank.

4. An installation as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, characterized in that the initial charge pressure of the compressed-gas vessel (4) is 100-200 bar.

5. An installation as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that a valve (12') for activating and alternatively passivating the installation depending on the operating position of the valve is coupled in the line (10') between the throttle (11') and the compressed-gas vessel (4').

6. An installation as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a compressed-gas container (1a) is coupled to the liquid tank (1) for driving out liquid from said at least one liquid tank, the compressed-gas vessel (4) forming communicating vessels with the liquid tank and compressed-gas source.

7. An installation as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the compressed-gas container (1a) and compressed-gas vessel (4) have at least substantially the same initial charge pressure.

8. An installation as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the initial charge pressure of the compressed-gas container (1a) is 100-200 bar.

9. An installation as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the initial charge pressure of the compressed-gas container (1a) is higher than that of the compressed-gas vessel (4).

10. An installation as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that a valve (12) is incorporated in the outlet line (2) of the liquid source for activating and alternatively shutting off the installation dependent on the operating position of the valve.

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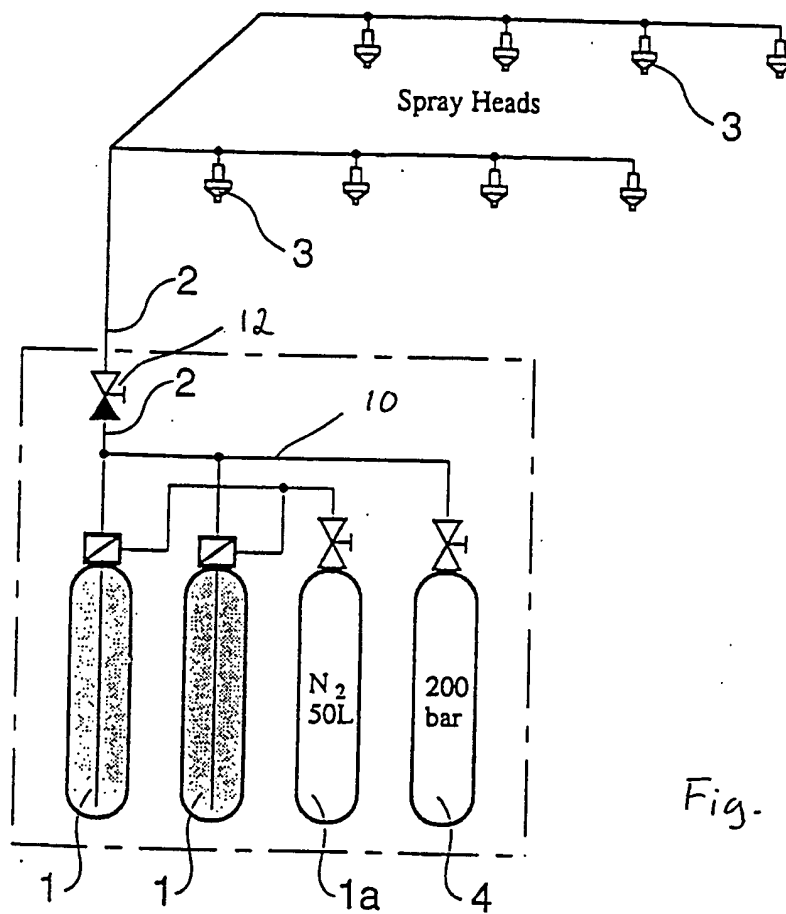


Fig. 1

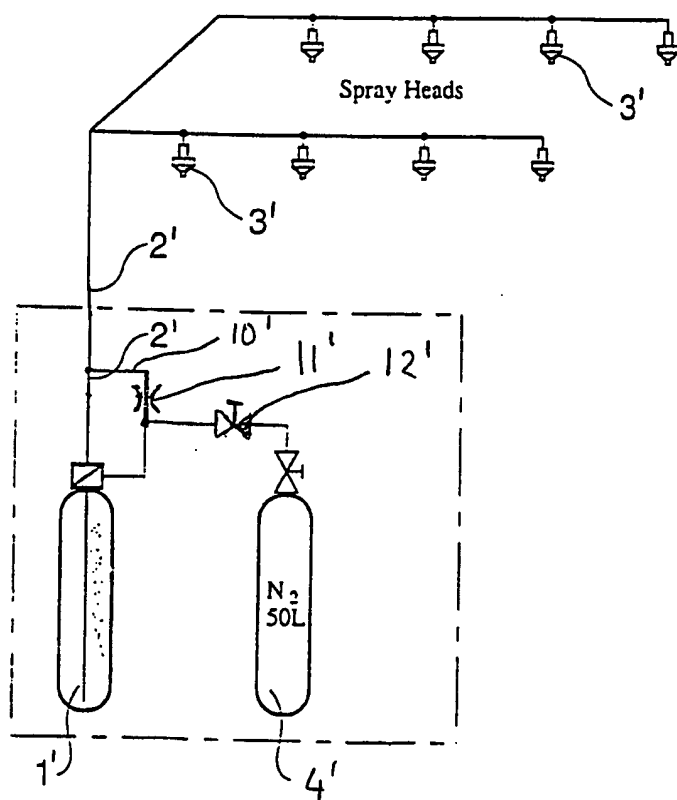


Fig. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 95/00215

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A62C 31/00, A62C 35/02, A62C 35/62, A62C 39/00
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A62C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4318443 A (CUMMINS), 9 March 1982 (09.03.82) --	1,2,3
X	Derwent's abstract, No 86-148785/23, week 8623, ABSTRACT OF SU, 1189458 (EIBOZHENKO A V), 7 November 1985 (07.11.85) --	1,2,3
X	Derwent's abstract, No 86-330389/50, week 8650, ABSTRACT OF SU, 787048 (FIRE-FIGHTING ENG C), 15 December 1980 (15.12.80) --	1,2
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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International application No.

PCT/FI 95/00215

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US-A- 3199600	10/08/65	NONE	
US-A- 5086846	11/02/92	NONE	
WO-A1- 9425114	10/11/94	NONE	